

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
3 NORFOLK DIVISION

4 CSX TRANSPORTATION, INC.)
5 Plaintiff,)
6 v.) Civil Action No.:
7 NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILWAY) 2:18cv530
8 COMPANY)
9 and)
NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH)
BELTLINE RAILWAY COMPANY)
Defendant.)

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11 TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEOCONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

12 (Motions to Compel)

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14 Norfolk, Virginia
September 4, 2020

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17 BEFORE: THE HONORABLE LAWRENCE R. LEONARD
United States Magistrate Judge

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1 Appearances: (Via Zoom)

2 MCGUIRE WOODS, LLP
3 By: ROBERT WILLIAM McFARLAND
V. KATHLEEN DOUGHERTY
BENJAMIN LUCAS HATCH
4 Counsel for Plaintiff

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6 By: ALAN DURRUM WINGFIELD
MICHAEL EDWARD LACY
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7 -- and --

8 REDGRAVE, LLP
By: MONICA McCARROLL
Counsel for Defendant Norfolk Southern
9 Railway Company

10 CRENSHAW, WARE & MARTIN, P.L.C.
By: W. RYAN SNOW
DAVID CALDWELL HARTNETT
Counsel for Defendant Norfolk & Portsmouth
12 Belt Line Railway Company

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

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3 (Proceedings commenced at 2:02 p.m. as follows:)

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5 THE COURT: Good morning, Cristi.

6 COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: Good afternoon, Judge
7 Leonard. We are ready to go forward.

8 CSX Transportation, Incorporated v. Norfolk Southern
9 Railway Company, et al., civil Action No. 2:18cv530.

10 Are the parties ready to proceed?

11 MR. McFARLAND: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Robert
12 McFarland on behalf of plaintiff CSX Transportation, and we are
13 ready to proceed.

14 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. McFarland.

15 MR. LYNCH: Your Honor, John Lynch for defendant
16 Norfolk Southern, and we are ready to proceed. Thank you.

17 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Lynch.

18 MR. SNOW: Your Honor, this is Ryan Snow for the
19 Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Company, and we are ready to
20 proceed.

21 THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon, Mr. Snow.
22 Good afternoon, everyone.

23 All right. This matter is scheduled for a hearing for
24 two motions, the first is ECF No. 200, and that is the Belt
25 Line's motion to compel CSX to provide more fulsome

1 interrogatory answers to Interrogatories Nos. 3 and 4, and ECF
2 Number 203, which is CSX's motion to compel additional
3 depositions and to reopen two depositions involving Norfolk
4 Southern people based on its claim of late discovery, late
5 documents provided.

6 So let's start. Chronologically we start with the
7 Belt Line's motion to compel. I assume you'll be arguing on
8 behalf of your client, Mr. Snow?

9 MR. SNOW: Yes, sir.

10 THE COURT: All right. I've read the pleadings and
11 the briefing. Have there been any further negotiation or
12 discussion with CSX about providing more complete answers to
13 your satisfaction?

14 MR. SNOW: No, sir. Nothing beyond the meetings
15 and -- meet and confers that happened before the filing.

16 THE COURT: All right. Is there anything you'd like
17 to add or emphasize from the briefing that you submitted?

18 MR. SNOW: Well, I would, if it please the Court, Your
19 Honor, because I think some context would help.

20 We have been accused of a decades-long conspiracy, and
21 we propounded these two interrogatories because the only claims
22 against the Belt Line are conspiracy claims. That's the only
23 way we're in this case. And so what we asked were two simple
24 things: Identify the specific things we did wrong, the
25 communications and the acts. And more than that actually, Your

1 Honor, we said identify the circumstances surrounding those so
2 that we can understand how they're conspiratorial. And we got
3 the hodgepodge of Bates numbers that Your Honor has seen and the
4 documents that we sent to the Court. And I thought that --
5 something outside the briefing, but to put it in context, if we
6 think of another Rule, Rule 26(a)(1), that's the initial
7 disclosures rule, that Rule requires you to identify documents
8 by category that support your claims. That's what I got. I
9 didn't need interrogatories to get that information. That's all
10 I got from CSX. But the interrogatories asked for more. They
11 are pointedly targeted to the specific things that we did wrong.
12 And there's been a lot of talk about the indirect versus direct
13 evidence in CSX's brief. That's their defense. That's a red
14 herring. What we want are answers to our interrogatories,
15 whether direct or indirect. Tell us the specific things we did
16 wrong, and the circumstances that make them conspiratorial,
17 which we did not get, Your Honor. I've looked through every
18 document they gave us, and I can't make heads or tails of it.
19 And they're very good writers, their opposition brief did a good
20 job of explaining a couple of these, at least what their
21 position is, and we may take issue on the merits, but at least I
22 learned something. You can't replace an interrogatory with an
23 opposition brief though. They need to supply the interrogatory
24 answers, and that's what they haven't done. And that's what we
25 need.

1 What we've -- I'll give you a great example, actually,
2 beside anything we talked about in the briefs. The two core
3 things that CSX has complained about in their complaint are a
4 2010 rate proposal and a 2018 rate proposal where they asked for
5 lower rates for their movement. It may surprise the Court to
6 learn the Belt Line has never rejected either one of those. We
7 never did. Why? Because no board member ever moved for the
8 Belt Line to accept either one, including the board members who
9 were appointed by CSX.

10 So if you put yourself in the Belt Line's shoes for a
11 moment you say, where in the world is the conspiracy? These
12 answers to these interrogatories were supposed to enlighten us.
13 Tell us what we've done wrong. And they haven't, because I
14 don't think anything's there, but frankly, the case is massive,
15 the exposure to the Belt Line is massive, and to defend against
16 that at trial I've got to know the specific things that they
17 claim we did wrong. More than a list of a hodgepodge of Bates
18 numbers where I have to put together the puzzle pieces to figure
19 out their contentions. I shouldn't have to draw a sentence from
20 Page 4 and connect it to another document and then an attachment
21 to another document and figure out that CSX's contentions are
22 built with that puzzle. The contention interrogatory rules, it
23 lets me ask them contention interrogatories so that I don't have
24 to put that puzzle together.

25 I know the case is big. They filed it. They have

1 made these allegations of a 10-year, decades-long conspiracy,
2 and frankly they need to tell us where they come from so that we
3 can defend the case.

4 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Snow.

5 I don't see Mr. McFarland on the camera anymore. Who
6 is going to argue?

7 MS. DOUGHERTY: I will be, Your Honor.

8 MR. McFARLAND: Ms. Dougherty will be arguing, Your
9 Honor. And Ben Hatch is also with us today in the Zoom call.

10 THE COURT: All right. Well, that's good. I have two
11 former federal prosecutors who are going to explain why they
12 can't delineate overt acts of a conspiracy. I'd like to hear
13 that, Ms. Dougherty.

14 MS. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, what the Belt Line has
15 asked us for is for specific communications and specific overt
16 acts that we contend form the basis of conspiracy. They have
17 not asked us for direct evidence. They have not asked us to
18 explain how each one of the communications we identified support
19 our theory. Out of the 90,000 documents produced amongst the
20 three parties to this case, we identified about 100 of them that
21 we contend form the basis of the conspiracy alleged. In their
22 motion and in their reply, the Belt Line indicates they have no
23 idea what they have done wrong and no idea how internal
24 communications between two Norfolk Southern employees would in
25 any way show a conspiracy with the Norfolk Portsmouth Belt Line.

1 I think in the documents we reviewed and explained in our
2 opposition we made clear how just because a communication is
3 between two Norfolk Southern employees doesn't mean that it
4 doesn't implicate or provide some evidence of a conspiracy.
5 Those are on Page 9 and 10 of our brief. So I think at this
6 point, you know, we have answered the question they have asked
7 us.

8 In their reply brief they point to a particular case
9 where CSX was on the defense side, the In Re: Rail Freight
10 Surcharge Antitrust Litigation. And in that case, CSX asked for
11 each communication among or between any two or more entities
12 that we contend, standing alone, itself constitutes an unlawful
13 agreement. That's a specific request for direct evidence of the
14 conspiracy. That's not what they have asked us for in this
15 case. We believe that based on the categories, the way you
16 categorize the documents to tie to the specific allegations in
17 the complaint and the nature of the conspiratorial actions, I
18 think we've sufficiently answered their requests, and I don't --
19 I find it hard to believe that at this point in the litigation
20 they'd have no idea what we allege they have done wrong.

21 THE COURT: What have they done wrong? I mean, what
22 are the overt acts -- if you were going to prepare an
23 indictment, what overt acts would you identify as being evidence
24 of the conspiracy?

25 MS. DOUGHERTY: The theory of our case, Your Honor, is

1 that Norfolk Southern used the Norfolk Portsmouth Belt Line
2 Board and communication with the Norfolk Portsmouth Belt Line
3 management to make it essentially a tool for them to gain an
4 upper hand at the Norfolk International Terminal. So some of
5 these communications we've identified show communications with
6 Cannon Moss, the president of the Norfolk Portsmouth Belt Line,
7 an employee from -- an email, one of the ones we reference in
8 our brief, from Norfolk Southern employee Jeff Heller to Norfolk
9 Southern employee Ken Joyner asking Mr. Joyner what is Cannon
10 Moss telling you with respect to intelligence regarding the Port
11 Authority's primary goals to get NS -- CSX access into NIT. So
12 you have two Norfolk Southern employees asking what intel, what
13 backstory we're getting from the Norfolk Portsmouth Belt Line
14 management. We think that shows that they're communicating in
15 an attempt to block CSX.

16 THE COURT: Well, I'm still not sure I have the answer
17 to my question. See, Ms. Dougherty, I understand your position
18 at least with respect to communications, but you've been asked
19 to identify overt acts. So that means more than just pointing
20 to a document. That actually requires an explanation of what
21 the overt act is. So I'm having a hard time understanding why
22 you couldn't provide that information. Because after all,
23 pointing to documents shows what evidence is, but it doesn't
24 necessarily describe what the overt acts are that form the basis
25 of the conspiracy. And I interpret Question 4 as asking for

1 that information. So why can't you provide it?

2 MS. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, we believe that our
3 responses about the communications identify those specific overt
4 acts. The rate proposal that we put forward in 2010, particular
5 actions with respect to the sale and disposition of real
6 property, communications about CSX's requests to move intermodal
7 containers to NIT by way of the Belt Line. So we did not
8 provide a list of overt acts, but we believe the communications
9 we identified in response to Interrogatory 3 identify those
10 overt acts with sufficient particularity that it could be
11 responsive to this particular interrogatory.

12 THE COURT: What do you think about the Belt Line's
13 argument that a party can't point to another party's records is
14 responsive in reliance on 33(d)? In other words, you've got to
15 point to your own records.

16 MS. DOUGHERTY: I think it's accurate that Rule 33(d)
17 is generally not an adequate means of responding to contention
18 interrogatories that ask a party to explain its position or
19 theory of the case. But they didn't ask us to explain their
20 theory of the case. They asked for specific communications,
21 including identities of the persons involved, the data -- the
22 dates and circumstances and documents themselves. And all that
23 data is available on the face of the documents cited or in the
24 metadata attendant to it. We do not have to explain our
25 reasoning or explain our reasons why each communication supports

1 our theory. So the reliance on Rule 33 is a little misplaced in
2 this context.

3 THE COURT: All right. Well, I guess let me take a
4 step back then. Is it your position that Interrogatory 3 and 4
5 are not contention interrogatories?

6 MS. DOUGHERTY: I believe it's a closer question, Your
7 Honor, but I think that they have asked us -- I mean the word
8 contend appears in them. I don't think they have asked us to
9 identify and explain how each communication supports our theory
10 of the case.

11 THE COURT: Well, you all keep wanting to talk about
12 the communications and I keep wanting to talk about the next
13 interrogatory, the overt acts. And is it your position that
14 Interrogatory No. 4 is or is not a contention interrogatory?
15 Let's see if we can get an opinion on that.

16 MS. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, we would agree that
17 Interrogatory No. 4 is a contention interrogatory, yes.

18 THE COURT: Okay. Then with respect to 33(d)'s
19 provision about relying on business records, do you agree with
20 the proposition that the business records that must be relied on
21 have to be the Portsmouth's own, the party's own records?

22 MS. DOUGHERTY: We would agree with that point, Your
23 Honor, yes. I would point out -- sorry.

24 THE COURT: Well, if you want to point something out,
25 because I have another question, but go ahead.

1 MS. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, I think we have in our
2 possession very few records of what could be evidence of overt
3 acts between NS and NPBL; that is, we're relying on records
4 being produced to us to support our theories and what we believe
5 has happened in this case. CSX has very few if any records that
6 would tend to show a conspiracy between the two defendants in
7 this case.

8 THE COURT: Well, understood. But CSX is being asked
9 to describe what specific overt acts that the Belt Line and
10 Norfolk Southern have engaged in that forms the basis of a
11 conspiracy. And so it would seem to me that you're not entitled
12 to rely on their business records; you actually have to describe
13 what those acts are. And I think the Advisory Committee note
14 when that paragraph of the rule was adopted back in 1970 -- it
15 was actually Paragraph C at the time -- specifically mentioned
16 that it was for a party producing their own records. And the
17 cases cited by the Belt Line along with many others that I've
18 read all seem to support that notion. So it doesn't seem like
19 CSX should be entitled to rely just pointing to records in this
20 context.

21 And that leads me to the next part of the Rule, which
22 says the burden on the party can't be any greater -- in other
23 words on the requesting party -- can't be any greater than the
24 burden on the producing party. And you've heard Mr. Snow
25 explain that these various identification of records doesn't

1 actually explain -- I understand about communications, right now
2 I'm talking about overt acts -- doesn't actually explain what
3 the overt acts are that are alleged to form the basis of the
4 conspiracy. So again, I'm not sure how pointing to documents
5 answers that question.

6 MS. DOUGHERTY: I understand, Your Honor, and I
7 believe that our position when we responded to this
8 interrogatory was that Interrogatory 4 could be, could be
9 answered by reviewing the communication identified in response
10 to Interrogatory 3. And I understand the point Your Honor is
11 making and also the points that Mr. Snow has made today.

12 THE COURT: All right. Well, I've reviewed a lot of
13 the documents that were cited and I had a hard time
14 understanding what particular conduct on the part of these other
15 two defendants form the basis of the conspiracy. And I believe
16 that under Rule 33(d) that definitely Question 4 is a contention
17 interrogatory and it requires more than an identification of
18 documents. So what I'm going to do is I'm going to order CSX to
19 provide a more complete response to Interrogatory No. 4.,
20 identifying the overt acts. And I'm sorry to bring in to your
21 prosecutorial background and Mr. Hatch's as well, but you all
22 have done a number of indictments. You know what overt acts are
23 and you know how to articulate them. So this shouldn't present
24 too much of a problem.

25 Now, one of the things that the Rule also provides is

1 that the Court can order that the contention interrogatory be
2 responded to at the close of discovery. And to the extent that
3 discovery is still ongoing, they may disclose that information.
4 And frankly this timing of requiring a response suggests to the
5 Court that it's tied up with the next motion, which is whether
6 or not CSX should be entitled to perform some additional
7 discovery. So I'm willing to hear argument as to whether or
8 not, if I order CSX to respond more appropriately to
9 Interrogatory 4, whether or not you think that's something that
10 can be done now or whether that's something that should wait
11 until the close of discovery.

12 MS. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, I'm going to ask Mr.
13 McFarland to address that evidence. As you pointed out, it is
14 bound up with his particular motion, argument on next motion, so
15 with that I'm going to ask Mr. McFarland to take the podium.

16 MR. MFARLAND: Your Honor, I would certainly think
17 that for this contention interrogatory, No. 4, CSX needs to be
18 afforded the opportunity to continue with discovery and to wait
19 until discovery is either complete or very close to complete to
20 fully answer that question. As Ms. Dougherty pointed out, we
21 can't point to much in the way of specific documents that the
22 Belt Line has produced that show its conspiratorial nature. The
23 nature of a business conspiracy is it tends to be done in
24 secret, and there's not a lot of documents necessarily, true
25 smoking guns. What we do find now in the supplemental

1 production of documents that we received some things which we
2 believe further support our claims. And I think with -- and I
3 don't want to get the cart in front of the horse, Your Honor --
4 but if we're permitted to use those documents for the
5 depositions that we're speaking, I think we will be able to more
6 fully answer the interrogatory, and I think that's helpful for
7 the Belt Line as well.

8 I will say this: In sort of watching this as
9 certainly not a neutral observer but an observer on this motion,
10 I don't think Mr. Snow is saying he can't take the depositions
11 now, he's saying he wants a *per se* concrete answer to
12 interrogatory -- I think in particular Interrogatory No. 4. And
13 I appreciate where he's coming from. But he's not hamstrung,
14 frankly, in what he's going to be able to do in depositions and
15 to maybe go a little farther down the road, Your Honor, with the
16 Court's permission, as we were when we deposed Norfolk
17 Southern's employees and management, because we didn't have all
18 the documents that we were entitled to and clearly needed. So I
19 think the situations are different. I think it would be better
20 for both sides to wait until discovery is much -- if you'll
21 pardon the pun -- much further down the track before we answer
22 that or supplement the answer.

23 MR. SNOW: May I address that, Your Honor?

24 THE COURT: I've got a lot of names on the screen. I
25 didn't know who said that. Was that you, Mr. Snow?

1 MR. SNOW: Yes, it is, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: No, I do want you -- I'm planning on
3 getting back to you. I want you to address a couple of things
4 that I've discussed with Ms. Dougherty and now Mr. McFarland's
5 comment.

6 Before we get to the need for discovery and everything
7 else, let's start with the one discrete issue that I questioned
8 Ms. Dougherty at length about, which is with respect to the
9 overt acts. CSX's position -- and this is with respect to
10 Interrogatory No. 3 -- whether that's a contention interrogatory
11 is open to debate, and in fact since you just asked for
12 communications, pointing you to documents reflects those
13 communications. What do you think about that?

14 MR. SNOW: It's absolutely a contention interrogatory.
15 It asks them what communications they contend support the
16 conspiracy. And frankly Rule 33(d), the business records rule,
17 it doesn't allow this answer for the overt acts any more than it
18 allows this kind of answer for the communications.

19 In the interrogatory we asked for the specific
20 communications and the circumstances. I can't emphasize that
21 enough. We asked for the circumstances so that we can
22 understand how they believe or contend those communications are
23 conspiratorial. And I looked through all of those Bates
24 numbers. I can't discern that just by looking at these
25 documents. Most of them, from our standpoint as the Belt Line,

1 are just conveyances of information. Meeting minutes, things
2 like this, to Norfolk Southern.

3 THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. Isn't that a
4 communication?

5 MR. SNOW: It is. But what are the circumstances
6 which we asked for that make it conspiratorial? That demands a
7 narrative answer. That's why 33(d) just cannot respond to that
8 even for communications because nobody can understand why those
9 communications are responsive or conspiratorial at all. And if
10 you think about this, as I go into these depositions, I would
11 like to ask CSX's witnesses -- I'm entitled to, in fact -- I
12 propounded these interrogatories in advance so I would have an
13 answer before I get to those depositions, so I can ask them why
14 do you say this is something bad, you know? Why did this
15 communication show up in your narrative answer? Right now I
16 can't ask them anything except to put 100 sheets of paper in
17 front of them, some of which are six pages thick, and I'm
18 supposed to pull out one sentence? The Rule doesn't require me
19 to do that. 33(d) does not allow them to identify our business
20 records, or our records at all, as the sole answer. It requires
21 a narrative answer.

22 THE COURT: But I think I understand CSX's argument to
23 be this: 33(d) is not really applicable to this question
24 because it asks for communications which would include dates and
25 the persons involved, which presumably these documents disclose.

1 So the rub here is circumstances of communications. Now you're
2 saying circumstances mean an explanation of how those
3 communications tie into establishing the conspiracy. Frankly I
4 didn't interpret "circumstances" that way. I interpreted
5 "circumstances" to mean was this at a meeting? Was this at a
6 board meeting? Was this an email from one person to another?
7 So there seems to be a dispute between the parties as to the
8 basic import of this question. And if it's as you say and
9 you're correct, I would think if "circumstances" mean how does
10 this communication establish the conspiracy, then that would
11 require a narrative explanation. But if it's just merely, if
12 "circumstances" just merely means in the form of an email or
13 it's in the form of a letter from one person to another or it's
14 in the form of somebody memorializing minutes from a meeting,
15 those are circumstances under which the communication arose. So
16 why should, why should I find that it's the way you say it is as
17 opposed to the way CSX says it is?

18 MR. SNOW: Because the question asks for the identity
19 of the documents and circumstances that they contend support the
20 conspiracy. If I don't have the identity of the circumstances
21 that they contend make this communication support the
22 conspiracy, I'm at a total loss. I've gained nothing of value.
23 And we're back to Rule 26(a)(1) where they're supposed to
24 identify this stuff anyway.

25 A good example is in our opposition brief they

1 identify some of these Bates numbers where if you put one Bates
2 number together with another Bates number and read the sentence
3 on the second page of that one, then you have the communication.
4 That's the communication. Well how, how would I know that? How
5 will I know that unless Your Honor orders a narrative response
6 to our requests even for a communication so that I know that
7 they're not pulling a line off of Page 1 or Page 6 that this is
8 the communication and this was the circumstance that makes it
9 support a conspiracy. That's the only way that interrogatory in
10 my view could be read and have value. Because that's what a
11 contention interrogatory does. Otherwise I'm getting nothing
12 more than what Rule 26(a)(1) already entitles me, and that's the
13 answer they gave me.

14 THE COURT: Well, no, you're, you're getting, you're
15 getting evidence of communications. Specific evidence of that
16 specific topic. I don't think under Rule 26 they would be
17 required to stipulate this is evidence of one overt act, this is
18 evidence of the second overt act, this is evidence of a
19 communication between these two individuals, this is evidence of
20 a communication -- I don't think that kind of detail is required
21 under Rule 26.

22 The real thing I'm struggling with here, Mr. Snow, is
23 the notion that saying the dates and circumstances of the
24 communications somehow infers the circumstances of how this
25 communication proves a conspiracy. I'm not sure that's what was

1 asked. You may have thought you asked that, but I'm not sure I
2 read that question that way.

3 MR. SNOW: The only thing --

4 THE COURT: And if all they have are memos to file or
5 things like that, then that's also evidence that they don't have
6 a direct communication between some Belt Line person and
7 somebody at Norfolk Southern saying, hey, let's see what we can
8 do to get CSX out of the picture or something like that. If
9 they haven't shown you anything like that and haven't reported
10 anything like that, then they don't have any evidence of that.

11 MR. SNOW: And that's really what their interrogatory
12 answer ought to say. Because if you read our interrogatory, the
13 very last phrase in it says "And all documents that support your
14 answer." Well, that's what they gave me, but they didn't give
15 me the answer. And I know they say that Rule 33(d) doesn't
16 apply to this one, but if it doesn't apply, it's the only
17 subsection of Rule 33 that allows you to just plain old identify
18 documents. If it doesn't apply, where in the Rule is there
19 authority for just giving me a list of Bates numbers?

20 THE COURT: Well, that's a point.

21 Talk to me about what the subject Mr. McFarland raised
22 about the need for when this information might be produced and
23 how it relates to your discovery.

24 MR. SNOW: Certainly, Your Honor. I take a different
25 position. I think the answers ought to be ordered now based on

1 the information they have now. They have completed their
2 depositions. Your Honor may order more, I'm not really part of
3 that motion, but if you do, they have a duty to supplement. And
4 they ought to supplement just like any other contention
5 interrogatory. Tell us what your contentions are now. And the
6 reason that's important is because we haven't gone into our
7 depositions of CSX's people except in the very beginning. I
8 need this information to make those depositions effective. At
9 least the information that CSX has to date. They filed this
10 suit. It's based on stuff that's happened for a decade. I
11 can't imagine that new things are going to come. But either
12 way, the rules provide answers now, and then you can supplement.
13 And I think that is the solution here, is to order them to
14 answer as we requested, and if they need to supplement as
15 discovery continues, then they should do that. And the Rules
16 already solve that problem.

17 THE COURT: All right. Mr. McFarland, let me go back
18 to Mr. Snow raises a fair point that says if this is not a
19 contention -- I'm talking now about Interrogatory No. 3. -- if
20 this is not a contention interrogatory then the Rule doesn't
21 permit you to point to any records, business or otherwise.

22 You might be on mute because I can't hear you.

23 MS. DOUGHERTY: Apologies, Your Honor.

24 I think that the particular phrase of their
25 interrogatory asking about the circumstances of the

1 communications we have addressed by categorizing the Bates
2 numbers into groups based on allegations, communications
3 regarding the particular service proposal, communications
4 regarding the sale and acquisition of real property. So apart
5 from -- the best and most efficient way for them to understand
6 our answers to interrogatory is by looking at the documents
7 themselves which answer the question. The dates, the person,
8 and the circumstances that pertain to each of the listed
9 categories that we broke out these documents into in responding
10 to Interrogatory No. 3.

11 THE COURT: All right. Here's what I'm going to rule.
12 I'm going to grant the Belt Line's motion, and I'm going to find
13 that Rule 33 does not permit the responding party in this case,
14 CSX, to just point to the business records of the other side in
15 lieu of an answer. I find persuasive both the Calhoon v.
16 Liberty Northwest Insurance Corporation case out of the Western
17 District of Washington, which is 789 F.Supp. 1540, and I also
18 find persuasive a case that nobody cited, which is United States
19 -- find it here, which is United States ex rel Landis v.
20 Tailwind Sports Corporation. That's at 317 FRD 592. It's out
21 of the District of Columbia. That case has found that
22 Rule 33(d) cannot be used to respond to contention
23 interrogatories; that when the party who is more familiar with
24 the contentions than the government tries to rely -- excuse me,
25 when the party who is more familiar with contentions, their own

1 contentions than the other side, the burden is not equal in
2 having the other side try to figure out how those documents
3 respond to that. And finally that Rule 33(d) in and of itself
4 should be found in the business records of the party who is the
5 requestor, the interrogator -- excuse me, the responder. In
6 other words, you can cite to your own records, but you can't
7 cite to the records of the other side.

8 So I'm going to require CSX to respond to both of
9 those interrogatories by providing basically a narrative
10 response and explanation of what those communications are and an
11 explanation of what the overt acts are. I think the Belt Line
12 is entitled to have that information.

13 Now I'm going to defer for a moment about when I'm
14 going to require those responses, because I want to talk about
15 the next motion, which is ECF No. 203. That is CSX's motion to
16 compel depositions of Mr. Booth and Mr. Martinez and to reopen
17 the depositions of Mr. Heller and Mr. McClellan. So who is
18 going to argue that motion on behalf of CSX?

19 MR. McFARLAND: Good afternoon, Your Honor. I am.
20 Robert McFarland.

21 THE COURT: All right. Mr. McFarland, I have again
22 read the pleading and I've read many of exhibits attached to
23 this motion, a lot of it is under seal. I'll let you lead the
24 way about how much you want to talk about those matters which
25 are under seal, but why don't you go ahead and emphasize

1 anything you want to emphasize or add to any argument that you
2 made in your papers.

3 MR. MCFARLAND: Thank you, Your Honor. And let me
4 say, we appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Court on
5 both motions and the Court making itself available as it has.

6 With respect to our motion to compel two new
7 depositions or additional depositions and to reopen two
8 depositions, it is first important to look at the context in
9 which we're making this motion and the background. We began
10 discovery by propounding interrogatories and a Request for
11 Production of Documents in late October. I believe it's
12 October 22nd. But give or take, October 22nd of 2019. Within
13 five days of when we could first really propound discovery under
14 the Court's scheduling order. We didn't get documents for
15 months. And when you look at the timeline of when documents
16 were produced, as of the end of January, we only had a few
17 thousand pages of documents. The Court will recall that we were
18 very concerned about this because we saw our discovery cutoff
19 coming up in short order, and we couldn't even begin to take
20 depositions because we didn't have the documents that we needed.
21 And so we -- and it was a real, an insurmountable hindrance to
22 our expert to try to prepare an expert report because we didn't
23 have the documents. So the Court will recall we filed a motion
24 with the Court asking both for an extension of our expert
25 witness report deadline and discovery. We asked that our

1 discovery be extended to the same date the defendant's have.
2 Defendant's opposed that motion. This Court, in ruling on the
3 discovery aspect of that motion, relied upon Norfolk Southern's
4 representation that it would substantially complete its
5 production of documents to the first request by February 7 of
6 2020. By February 7 -- and we'll give them February 7., because
7 before the date of February 7 I think we had in the range of
8 3,500 documents. By February 7 we had many more documents,
9 35,000; we still didn't have, though, what we -- much of what we
10 really needed. And what turns out, as the Court will also
11 recall, we filed a second Request for Production on January 9th.
12 Now, Norfolk Southern wants to say, well, these documents that
13 we produced after February 7th all pertain to that second
14 request. And by the way, it's 210,000 documents that were
15 produced after February 7th. And the short answer is no, they
16 don't all pertain to the second request. Because we were asking
17 about documents responsive to inquiries about the other ports on
18 the east coast repeatedly through the first Request for
19 Production of documents. Did we get any documents that were
20 responsive to those by February 7th? Those requests, no, we did
21 not. We got 210,000 pages of documents while we were either in
22 depositions or after other depositions had been taken, such as
23 the 30(b) (6) representative of Norfolk Southern.

24 I would say this to the Court, because I think the
25 response is going to be, oh, no, these documents all went to the

1 second one. No. 1, the second request response was due
2 February 10th. What we got was a huge dump of documents on
3 February 28th in the range of 95,000 documents. By
4 February 28th we were well into depositions. Then we got an
5 even larger production -- or dump as one might call it -- of
6 105,000 documents on March 10th after our discovery cutoff had
7 ended. Now, what are we supposed to do? And it turns out
8 there's a lot of valuable, informative and evidentiary
9 documents. And we didn't get the chance to question people
10 about those documents. Your Honor, I mean, regardless of if
11 they want to take the position, oh, they only pertain to the
12 second Request for Production, we still should have them by
13 February 10th. But more importantly, it's 210,000 documents
14 that were produced. In a purely good cause, which is our
15 standard here, purely good cause, that alone, regardless of
16 which production they go for, the fact that over two thirds of
17 their total production came after February 7th is grounds for
18 good cause for us to reopen these depositions. And of course
19 under Rule 26, I think it's (a) (2), or -- it's their -- yeah,
20 it's 26(a) (2), it's their burden to show why the depositions
21 shouldn't be opened. There's no prejudice to Norfolk Southern
22 from us taking two more depositions of new witnesses and
23 reopening, on the basis of what we were given, these two other
24 witnesses.

25 THE COURT: Let me interrupt you, Mr. McFarland. Let

1 me interrupt you for a moment. You've used alternate terms to
2 describe what was produced. You've variously said 210,000
3 documents and 210,000 pages. Which is it?

4 MR. McFARLAND: It should be pages, Your Honor. And I
5 apologize. It is 210,000 pages out of a total production of
6 approximately 300,000 pages.

7 THE COURT: Okay. Because I've noted that the parties
8 have sort of done that in their briefings. They talked about
9 either how many documents they have produced or how many pages
10 they have produced. And it makes that a little bit hard to
11 follow. But go ahead.

12 MR. McFARLAND: And with the timing of those
13 productions, Your Honor, we weren't able in any way to be able
14 to review them and incorporate the ones that we wanted into our
15 questioning of the witnesses. And that is good cause.

16 This is not a novel issue. We have cited to at least
17 a half dozen and maybe a dozen cases in which the courts under
18 these circumstances have let a party amend the scheduling order.
19 And I recognize we're here pursuant to 16(b), Your Honor, of the
20 Federal Rules, and then our corresponding Local Rule, but let
21 the party amend the scheduling order to take additional
22 depositions because they didn't have all the information they
23 were entitled to at the time. And that's what we're asking.
24 The thing, if you will, Your Honor -- I mean, I'll point out,
25 it's not like we're asking for more depositions above and beyond

1 the 10 non-party depositions that one might receive, or some
2 great imposition here.

3 We also need to see where we are procedurally in this
4 case. The case has been stayed, and we're trying to reopen
5 discovery in it and to get things moving again. And that's
6 something maybe we can discuss with the Court in a bit.

7 But while this is going on, it's not as if we're
8 asking for more depositions at the expense of Norfolk Southern
9 not being able to take its depositions. In fact, we would like
10 Norfolk Southern to begin taking depositions. And I'll say this
11 to the Court: The four depositions that we're seeking we'll
12 take them audio-visual. I understand right now in the corona
13 world that precautions need to be taken and there are legitimate
14 safety concerns and people may not want to come in for an
15 in-person deposition. I've done in-person, post-March 1st,
16 2020, but I've done a lot of video depositions. We're willing
17 to do the video for these four. I know Norfolk Southern has a
18 different point for when it comes to depose our people, but
19 we're willing to do video.

20 But Your Honor, I -- good cause is more than ample
21 here. This Court didn't extend our discovery cutoff in February
22 because it thought that Norfolk Southern was going to comply and
23 produce what it said it would produce by February 7th, and it
24 hasn't. I mean, there are specific documents that we're going
25 to use with these witnesses that we did not have on

1 February 7th. And by the way, they were covered by our first
2 request. And we need the opportunity to do that.

3 Mr. Snow is right: This is a big case. It's a
4 complex case. It's our burden to prove our claims. And to do
5 that, we're entitled to -- the rules absolutely provide that we
6 are entitled to the information that is responsive to our
7 requests and to be able to use that information. And our hands
8 were tied, Your Honor. We couldn't use the information that was
9 given to us during the depositions. I mean, some of the
10 witnesses, Mr. Heller's deposition that morning, they show up
11 with thousand thousands of documents that pertain to Mr. Heller.
12 How are we possibly going to review those and incorporate them
13 into our questioning of Mr. Heller? And that's what we've been
14 getting here, quite frankly. And at this point we have moved
15 with diligence, we have acted with diligence, which is the
16 primary prong that the Court looks at in this circumstance. You
17 don't really look at the prejudice to the defendant or the
18 non-moving party, you look at has the party that is seeking this
19 relief been diligent. And my goodness, Your Honor, we acted, we
20 acted immediately when we were concerned back in January, the
21 Court said no, I think if they comply, you've got enough time.
22 Okay. They didn't. Once we had a chance to review the
23 literally 200,000 new documents and realize what was in there,
24 we came to this Court -- I mean, first we tried to work it
25 without Norfolk Southern. We had numerous discussions, and what

1 they ended up saying -- and it's in their opposition so I'm not
2 inviting Rule 4:8 of the Federal Rules of Evidence -- is we'll
3 give you one 30(b)(6) deposition as to the documents. Which
4 means we're going to produce somebody who's looked at the
5 documents and will tell you about them as essentially a third
6 party. Well, that's not what we want. We want the people who
7 either authored the documents or are on the documents and were
8 involved in creating them, discussing them and acting upon them.
9 A 30(b)(6) deposition doesn't fulfill our needs here, for
10 somebody to come in and say, well -- the best that person could
11 do is provide their hearsay third-party interpretation of the
12 document.

13 So Your Honor, and it's not -- although burden isn't
14 really a factor, this is not burdensome. We are at a point
15 where the case is largely stayed, and we're saying let's use
16 some of this time to let us take some limited depositions based
17 on the information that we received tardily.

18 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. McFarland.

19 Who is going to argue on behalf of Norfolk Southern?

20 MR. LYNCH: Your Honor, John Lynch is going to argue
21 for Norfolk Southern. Thank you.

22 THE COURT: There you are. Good afternoon, Mr. Lynch.

23 MR. LYNCH: Okay. Judge, I'm glad that Mr. McFarland
24 and I agree on one point: That diligence is the important issue
25 under the rules for determining this motion. And we represent

1 to the Court that CSX was not diligent in pursuing this
2 discovery and they were not diligent in pursuing this motion.
3 And I'd like to give the Court some context on the discovery in
4 this case.

5 First of all, Judge, you know this case has been
6 pending since 2018, and then discovery didn't start until
7 December -- or I'm sorry October of 2019 because the motion to
8 dismiss hadn't been ruled on. In late October and November, the
9 parties agreed on an ESI order, and they also agreed on 12
10 custodians. Of the 12 custodians that Norfolk Southern offered,
11 Mr. Booth and Mr. Martinez were both identified in initial
12 disclosures and as custodians as early as November. Also,
13 Judge, Norfolk Southern and CSX are competitors. They own
14 companies together like this, the NPBL and other examples.
15 These companies know each other too. So the case was pending
16 for a year, and both Mr. Martinez and Mr. Booth were identified
17 in November.

18 Talking about the first set of discovery requests,
19 Judge, and you heard Mr. McFarland talking during his
20 presentation, you didn't hear him mention one time the ESI order
21 or search terms. When you -- obviously when you have document
22 requests in cases like this you sometimes ask for specific
23 documents. Give me the contract, give me the memo. But
24 largely, Judge, in a case like this, when you ask for
25 communications, when you have discovery between two big parties

1 in a case like this, the ESI order governs. And under this ESI
2 order, you had to have search terms that were agreed upon by the
3 parties to proceed with the discovery, especially on the
4 communications that require going through all 12 of the
5 custodians.

6 So in this case, Judge, the first set, as Mr.
7 McFarland said, was propounded late October, early November. We
8 had a negotiation on the search terms. The search terms were
9 finally agreed upon, and we represented to Mr. McFarland and to
10 the Court when we opposed the motion for extension that we would
11 substantially comply with the documents and produce the
12 documents for the first set of document requests by
13 February 7th. And we produced 91 percent of the documents that
14 were responsive to the first set by February 7th, and this Court
15 denied the motion for extension.

16 Going to the second set of discovery, which is really
17 what's at issue in this case, Judge, that was propounded on
18 January 9th, and that was also mentioned in the motion for
19 extension that you denied. On January 17th, 8 days later,
20 Norfolk Southern proposed search terms, had a meet and confer on
21 January 21st, more communications, trying to get an agreement on
22 the search terms. And during that time period, Judge, CSX took
23 14 depositions of Norfolk Southern and NPBL representatives,
24 including a 30(b)(6). They did not agree at all to have the
25 search terms that we proposed be done until February 20th, and

1 their discovery cutoff was March 3rd. So there was an agreement
2 on February 20th, during the time they were taking depositions,
3 that search terms were agreed upon. So we have an agreement on
4 February 20th, our first document production after agreement on
5 search terms was February 28th, which was 15,000 documents, and
6 then our second production was March 10th, which was 13,588
7 documents.

8 Mr. McFarland says some of those documents were also
9 responsive to the first set of document requests, but they
10 weren't responsive in large part to the search terms that were
11 agreed upon. The search terms governed the search and the
12 production that was made in the case.

13 Also, Judge, so the diligence here, when you're
14 talking about it, if they wanted those documents so bad when
15 they sent that second set of document requests, why did they
16 wait until February 20th to agree on search terms and tell us to
17 start the search? We proposed the search terms one week later.
18 They waited for over a month and didn't file any motion, and we
19 finally agreed on the search terms on February 20th, and then we
20 produced all of the documents after the agreement on the search
21 terms within eight days and 19 days. So Judge, it's important
22 for us to represent to the Court, we did not sandbag CSX. We
23 did not delay. Once we had the search terms, we produced the
24 documents promptly.

25 Mr. McFarland also mentioned the deposition of Jeff

1 Heller that he took on March 10th. Two of the documents that
2 came from -- that he used during that deposition came from the
3 February 28th production.

4 We represent to the Court, Judge, when you're pursuing
5 discovery in a larger case and you have an ESI order and
6 sophisticated computer attorneys and companies on each side, and
7 you know it's going to require production of emails and
8 voluminous documents that are outside basic meeting minutes,
9 basic contracts, and you're trying to get emails, you've got
10 to -- in the Eastern District of Virginia and you have an ESI
11 order, you've got to act promptly, and they did not. They were
12 not diligent at all in trying to get the documents from the
13 second set of production of documents. Judge, they, I believe,
14 knew they weren't diligent and they knew they were having to
15 take the depositions.

16 Let me go to my second point about how they didn't
17 raise this issue with diligence and timeliness to this Court.

18 So Judge, as everyone knows, by March 13th we were
19 actually flying home with Mr. McFarland from taking depositions,
20 and that's kind of when the pandemic world hit as far as when we
21 had to put the brakes on the case. We had taken a couple
22 depositions of CSX that week. I think Mr. McFarland's last
23 deposition was March 10th of Mr. Heller. And mid-March, we had
24 to, you know, stay the case because of the pandemic. We had
25 calls, Judge, March, April, May, about, you know, should we be

1 extending the stay on the case and what should we be doing to
2 communicate with both you, Judge, and Judge Davis about this
3 case and whether the stay should be extended. No time in March
4 did they file a motion or even mention this issue. No time
5 during the entire month of April did they mention this issue.
6 During the entire month of May, they didn't mention this issue.
7 The first time they mentioned that they would need additional
8 depositions was in a phone call on June 2nd that was followed up
9 by a letter on June 5th.

10 So what we believe, Judge, is going on here, and
11 again, the pandemic has affected all of litigation, it's
12 affected all of us in our personal lives, but we don't believe
13 this situation with the pandemic should allow them to do a
14 do-over on depositions. And first of all, they weren't diligent
15 in producing and seeking the documents under the first set of
16 discovery -- I mean the second set of discovery, because they
17 didn't agree on the search terms in time to get those documents
18 for the deposition. This Court had already denied a discovery
19 extension.

20 Let me talk about Mr. Martinez and Mr. Booth, Judge.
21 These companies, like I said earlier, know each other. We
22 identified Mr. Martinez and Mr. Booth back in October and
23 November. They made a litigation choice that they were not
24 going to depose Mr. Martinez and Mr. Booth. They were named as
25 custodians and they knew about them. In the reply brief what

1 CSX has said, well, in your first response to the documents you
2 produced on February 7th, Mr. Martinez was in 1,500 documents,
3 but then in your late production, so-called late production on
4 February 20th -- or I mean February 28th and March 10th he was
5 in 2,500 pages. So that's their argument that they get to
6 depose Mr. Martinez now because his name's referenced more in
7 the second production than the first production. That's the
8 same argument with Mr. Booth. They want a do-over now for the
9 depositions of Mr. Martinez and Mr. Booth. They shouldn't be
10 allowed to use the pandemic to have a do-over for those two
11 people.

12 Then with respect to Mr. Heller and McClellan, Judge,
13 both those witnesses were deposed for seven hours. They asked
14 all the questions they had about their claims. If they had
15 other documents and other emails, frankly, Judge, in the context
16 of seven hours, you could never get through asking all these
17 witnesses about every single piece of paper. They used, I
18 think, over 50 exhibits with both deponents and they already
19 spent their time with McClellan and Mr. Heller. And we don't
20 believe, because they weren't diligent in pursuing their second
21 set of discovery, that these witnesses should be subjected to
22 another deposition who are having it reopened even for a
23 shortened period.

24 What we did, Judge -- and we had several phone calls
25 and a letter exchange -- and given the situation and to be fair,

1 we thought it was a generous offer -- to offer a 30(b)(6)
2 deposition on the documents that were produced. And Judge, they
3 wouldn't, they flatly refused that. We have several telephone
4 calls and several letters. But we feel like that was -- we came
5 to the middle, and frankly they didn't come to the middle at
6 all, given a situation where we believed they weren't diligent
7 in pursuing the documents or frankly pursuing this issue, Judge.
8 They waited three months after the close of their own discovery
9 to even have a meet and confer on it.

10 So Judge, for that reason we'd ask for this motion to
11 be denied, and if the Court is leaning to give them any relief
12 on this issue, we think our proposal of a 30(b)(6) is the
13 appropriate thing to do.

14 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Lynch.

15 Let me begin by asking you who authored the Norfolk
16 Southern's brief in opposition to CSX's Emergency Motion to
17 Amend the Scheduling Order and Extend its Expert Witness and
18 Discovery Deadline, ECF No. 111 that was filed on January the
19 27th?

20 MR. LYNCH: Who authored it, Judge?

21 THE COURT: Yes.

22 MR. LYNCH: I don't know at this time. I don't know
23 who -- when you say "who authored" --

24 THE COURT: There's a lot of names on it, and that S
25 line is Michael Lacey. And Mr. Lacey, did Mr. Lacey write this?

1 MR. LYNCH: Mr. Lacey's on the line. I don't know if
2 he authored it or not, and Judge, I would have to go back and
3 look at that. I candidly cannot tell you, Judge.

4 THE COURT: Well, I want to read you some things from
5 that memo, Mr. Lynch, and I hope you can answer them, because
6 I've got some concerns about what was represented to the Court
7 then and what's being represented to the Court now.

8 The first thing that's in here it says, on Page 2, it
9 says "The ESI order was not delayed, nor has it delayed Norfolk
10 Southern's document production." I don't get the sense that
11 that's the argument you're making now. In fact, aren't you
12 arguing that the ESI order and the delay from CSX delayed your
13 document production?

14 MR. LYNCH: What we're saying, Judge, is we're not
15 saying the order itself delayed it, we said the actions that
16 were required by CSX in agreeing on search terms is what delayed
17 it.

18 THE COURT: Well then, let me go to page --

19 MR. LYNCH: And, Judge, to be candid --

20 THE COURT: Wait a minute, Mr. Lynch. I want, I want
21 this to be addressed. Because I told you I have concerns about
22 representations that were made. And on Page 5 it's represented
23 that "CSX's motion spends significant time arguing that the
24 parties' disputes about search terms necessitate the extension
25 it seeks. That is simply not true."

1 Then later, "The parties have dealt with concerns with
2 each other's search terms by offering to revisit the issue if
3 the parties' production appears lacking, which is exactly what
4 Norfolk Southern has suggested to CSX about its concerns
5 regarding Norfolk Southern's communications with its customers.
6 In short, Norfolk Southern has produced and will continue to
7 produce responsive non-privileged ESI that results from running
8 agreed-upon search terms against ESI collected from agreed-upon
9 custodians."

10 That tells me that you all were saying we're not
11 letting the search terms stand in the way of our document
12 production and we are going full steam ahead with this
13 production. But now I get the impression you're telling me
14 that, in fact, the failure to agree on search terms did
15 interfere with your production. And I'm having a hard time
16 reconciling those two representations several months apart.

17 MR. LYNCH: Judge, I guess how I would respond to that
18 is we certainly were going -- and Monica McCarroll is on the
19 line and she did the discovery on the ESI, and if she certainly
20 wants to say anything, she can. I've got her here. But the
21 answer to that case, Judge -- or to that question, is there are
22 certain aspects of the discovery when it was propounded to us
23 that we did continue to work on absent an agreement on ESI. On
24 the search terms. But there are certain things, Judge, you have
25 to have an agreement on the search terms to be able to run

1 those. And Judge, did the length of time of discussing the
2 search terms delay some of the discovery, Judge? Any case that
3 has an ESI order and there's a month or so discussion about
4 search terms would delay it. If that wasn't the case, if
5 discovery was propounded in November you would have 30 days to
6 respond. But in this type of case when you have a discussion
7 about search terms, certainly that -- I wouldn't be standing
8 here as an officer of the Court, Judge, of course the discussion
9 about search terms, the time period that takes, is some delay in
10 discovery. And that -- I don't know if I can give you any more
11 specifics than that. I don't think that's in contradiction to
12 what we said. It might not have been fully explained, but
13 search terms are important in discovery in a case like this.

14 THE COURT: Well, I certainly understand that. But it
15 loops back to the representation made on Page 2 of this very
16 same brief. And there it says "Norfolk Southern expects to
17 substantially complete its production in response to CSX's first
18 Request for Production of Documents by February 7th. Norfolk
19 Southern just served its objections to CSX's second Request for
20 Production of documents on January 24 and its responses are not
21 due until February 10th."

22 Now, was the intent of that statement to give the
23 Court the impression that the documents would be responded to,
24 documents would be provided, and a fulsome response provided on
25 February 10th?

1 MR. LYNCH: No, Judge. The intent of that was to say
2 that the deadline was February 10th. If an agreement on search
3 terms would have been done in a sufficient time to make that
4 production by February 10th, maybe that date could have been,
5 you know, satisfied. But it couldn't have been satisfied when
6 there wasn't -- a full response to the second set of discovery,
7 Judge, could have never been met until there was an agreement on
8 the second set of search terms.

9 THE COURT: Well, how come nobody said that in ECF No.
10 111 when I'm trying to determine whether or not discovery should
11 be extended, the deadline should be extended? Why wasn't the
12 Court advised of that? Certainly the impression that was left
13 with me was that discovery would be provided by February the
14 10th.

15 MR. LYNCH: I guess, Judge, we, we were saying on the
16 first set it would be responded to, which we did, and
17 substantial compliance, 91 percent of the documents, by
18 February 7th, and the second set we were saying that was the
19 deadline. We did not intend to represent to the Court that the
20 second set would be fully produced by February 10th, and if we
21 left that impression we apologize, because we did not intend to
22 say that.

23 THE COURT: Well, was there anything in this pleading
24 that said we're going to produce what we can, but there may be
25 difficulty complying with a second request for production

1 because search terms haven't been agreed to, and therefore take
2 that into consideration when determining whether you should
3 extend the discovery deadline? Because I think that would have
4 been helpful for the Court when weighing the merits and equities
5 of whether or not a party needs additional time for discovery.

6 MR. LYNCH: I understand that, Judge. And I'm
7 confident we did not phrase any language in that brief saying it
8 like you did. I think we were just giving the deadline, and we
9 had started the -- when we filed that, Judge, I don't have the
10 exact date it was filed, we had proposed our search terms. We
11 didn't think it would take that long for them to say, yeah, we
12 agree. They took over a month to tell us they agreed with the
13 search terms. How is that diligent?

14 THE COURT: Well, this is one of those things,
15 Mr. Lynch, where pointing the finger at the other side doesn't
16 solve the problem, necessarily. There is the question of
17 diligence. It's an issue the Court has to determine as to
18 whether or not there's good cause to reopen the discovery. But
19 I have to tell you, I'm quite disappointed at the tenor of this
20 brief that was filed in January and the arguments that are being
21 made now as if this brief had never been filed. Because I can
22 tell you, Mr. McFarland is exactly right: The Court relied on
23 those representations and those impressions that discovery would
24 be sufficiently completed by Norfolk Southern so that CSX didn't
25 get an extension. And it appears that that wasn't exactly

1 accurate. And if I misinterpret it, I find my misunderstanding
2 completely understandable. Because that's certainly the way I
3 read this pleading. And I went back and read it and found it to
4 be not entirely consistent with what's being represented now,
5 and I have a problem with that.

6 Now I'd like to have a couple of specific questions
7 answered. With respect to Mr. Heller's deposition, some of
8 these documents that were submitted, either on February the
9 28th, I doubt on March the 10th, but maybe, were any of those
10 documents that were produced on those dates used in either Mr.
11 Heller's or Mr. McClellan's deposition?

12 MR. LYNCH: Judge, I'm going to tell you, I don't
13 think any were used in Mr. McClellan's deposition, and I believe
14 Heller Exhibit 5 and Heller Exhibit 9 were documents that were
15 produced on February 28th.

16 THE COURT: All right. And how about with respect to
17 Mr. Booth or Mr. Martinez? I know they haven't been deposed
18 yet. I guess this question is properly directed to Mr.
19 McFarland.

20 Mr. McFarland, are there specific documents that were
21 disclosed in either the February 28th or February or March the
22 10th disclosure that are the real genesis of why you feel you
23 need to depose Booth and Martinez?

24 MR. McFARLAND: Yes, Your Honor. To again put things
25 in a context, Norfolk Southern identified over 20 individuals of

1 its own people in its 26(a)(1) disclosures of people with
2 knowledge.

3 THE COURT: Well, they actually disclosed 59 people in
4 their answer to an interrogatory of people with knowledge.

5 MR. MCFARLAND: Right. But I'm just going by the
6 disclosures. So from that point, we have to make -- I mean, my
7 client is a large corporation, but there is a budget here, Your
8 Honor, and we have to make certain decisions as to who we're
9 going to depose based on the information we have at the time.
10 So based on the limited documents that had been produced -- and
11 by the way, I just have to converge for a second. Mr. Lynch is
12 just flat-out wrong that 91 percent of the documents were
13 produced for the first Request for Production. Because not a
14 single document that relates to east coast ports were produced,
15 and yet there are thousands of those documents, and they were
16 specifically requested in the first request.

17 So when it came time for us to assess who we're going
18 to depose, based on what we had with Mr. Martinez and Mr. Booth,
19 yeah, in a perfect world with an unlimited discovery schedule as
20 defendants now want, yeah, we might have deposed them. But our
21 cutoff was running fast. We were taking depositions almost
22 daily in February and early March. And so we made the choice at
23 that time, based on what we knew, that we would not depose
24 Mr. Martinez and Mr. Booth. And I'll say to the Court, the same
25 for Mr. Heller, we're not, we're not going to reopen these and

1 use it as a second opportunity to, as a do-over, as Mr. Lynch
2 keeps saying. We're going to ask these witnesses about the
3 information that we should have when we deposed them or could
4 have made a more intelligent decision to depose them if we had
5 it. And that's what this is about.

6 And I will say, I take great umbrage at the idea that
7 CSX isn't diligent when it comes to this Court, and this Court
8 relies on representations that you're going to have the
9 documents to the first request you're going to have when we
10 substantially complete by February 7th, which turns out to be
11 horse hockey, and that we're going to respond to the second
12 request by March 10th -- I'm sorry, February 10th, because it
13 was propounded March 9th and we didn't get anything. And it's
14 not just establish terms. I mean, you still -- there's nothing
15 in the rules that I'm aware of that says, oh, you can stop
16 production altogether for documents you know are responsive
17 because we don't have an agreement on search terms. That's not
18 what the rules provide. And the ESI order doesn't even provide
19 for that. I mean, this is a case of Norfolk Southern producing
20 literally 210,000 pages of documents at a time when we could not
21 possibly use them for our depositions. Good cause dictates here
22 that we get to pursue -- we're not, you know, looking to reopen
23 the world here. And by the way, why didn't we wait until May
24 and June? Because we had to get through the documents. The
25 case was stayed, and we wanted to see now that we've got the

1 documents, let's go back and look at the transcripts of the
2 people that we deposed. Where are the gaps? And we found them.
3 And once we found them and confirmed them, we tried to work this
4 out with Norfolk Southern and were not able to. And I'll say
5 again, the idea of offering a 30(b)(6) on somebody who's not the
6 author of the documents and isn't directly involved with them is
7 just a shell game. It's a snow job. And it's not accurate
8 here.

9 I'll say this to the Court too. I mean, the Court can
10 tell I feel strongly about this: This is an example of where
11 we're entitled to attorney's fees and costs. And we will be
12 happy to submit a statement on that for what we've had to expend
13 to try and get to these depositions. And there's going to be
14 additional costs. I mean, if we had certainly the Heller or the
15 McClellan documents when we should have, we could have completed
16 their depositions with them. But can't play hide the ball and
17 keep the documents out of our possession and then say, oh, no,
18 you don't get to use them ever again in a deposition. That's
19 not what the Federal Rules provide. It's not -- and I don't
20 mean to sound preaching, but it's not fair. And we would ask
21 Your Honor that the motion be granted in full.

22 And by the way, we've scaled back. Originally we
23 wanted to reopen some additional depositions and to take some
24 other folks, one of whom is no longer a Norfolk Southern
25 employee, and we punted out and we agreed to give up on her.

1 And I think originally our request for was for six depositions,
2 which I think we were entitled to. But you know, the world is
3 compromise and litigation is sometimes compromise, but it's not
4 compromise on your obligations to produce documents. And that's
5 where the compromise has been here, Your Honor. They
6 compromised our ability to undertake full discovery.

7 THE COURT: All right. Well, certainly some of these
8 documents seem to be particularly germane to the issues in this
9 case, and I think CSX is entitled to depose those folks who are
10 involved in those documents in order to find out the story
11 behind them. So I'm going to grant CSX's motion. I'm going to
12 find that the representations made by Norfolk Southern back in
13 January are such that agreement on search terms and the ESI
14 order did not impact, according to what they said, did not
15 impact their ability to produce those documents and they should
16 have been produced sooner than they were, and because of that,
17 CSX has established good cause to reopen the depositions of Mr.
18 Heller and Mr. McClellan and to take the depositions of
19 Mr. Booth and Mr. Martinez.

20 I'm also going to direct that CSX may file a motion to
21 recover attorney's fees, reasonable expenses associated with
22 pursuing this motion. And of course Norfolk Southern will have
23 an opportunity to respond.

24 Mr. McFarland, you know the obligation of a party who
25 submits a motion under 37(a)(5)(A) to establish not just your

1 entitlement but that the expenses are reasonable and the various
2 Johnson factors. So I expect those to be addressed in any
3 motion that gets submitted. If you want to pursue that motion,
4 you should file that within 30 days.

5 So I'm going to direct that the discovery that I've
6 ordered be permitted. I'm going to file a written order. It's
7 going to be short this afternoon. It's going to just reflect
8 that I've stated the reasons for my ruling on the record.

9 Going back to CSX's obligation to answer those
10 interrogatories, I'm going to direct that those responses be
11 provided within 14 days. To the extent that further depositions
12 reveal additional information that will necessitate
13 supplementation, then CSX will be under an obligation to
14 supplement their responses. But they've had these documents for
15 a while now, and even without being able to drill down with
16 people involved in those documents through these additional
17 depositions, they should be able to articulate a reasonable
18 basis for why they -- for the communications that they're
19 alleging occurred and for the overt acts they allege occurred.
20 And as I said, if the depositions disclose additional
21 information, then they can supplement, and that supplementation
22 should be due by the close of discovery.

23 Now I know you all have pending a motion, or at least
24 the latest status report to Chief Judge Davis reflected that
25 there's disagreement about how you should proceed. That status

1 report, of course, is with Judge Davis. So as of now, it's my
2 understanding that he's going to deal with that in due course,
3 and so he'll make that determination. I assume if he wants a
4 hearing about the best way forward, he'll do that as well. But
5 to the extent that he refers the matter to me for resolution, at
6 least with respect to whether discovery should continue before
7 this pandemic eases, I will just tell you, I've been coming in
8 to work almost every day since this happened. I have done a
9 whole lot of proceedings remotely, including detention hearings,
10 preliminary hearings, guilty pleas. Those folks have liberty on
11 the line, and they have agreed to conduct those proceedings by
12 video teleconference. It does not strike the Court as
13 unreasonable to expect something similar here. So for what
14 that's worth, you all can perhaps continue to negotiate how you
15 want to resolve that issue about going forward, but that matter
16 has not been referred to me so I'm not making any decision, I'm
17 just letting you know my thoughts on the matter.

18 All right. Anything further from any of the counsel?

19 MR. SNOW: No, Your Honor.

20 MR. McFARLAND: Thank the Court's indulgence on one
21 final question? And I understand what's in the status
22 conference report is not yet -- or has not been referred to Your
23 Honor, but with respect to the depositions that you've now
24 ordered that we're permitted to take, we'd like to take them in
25 the next 30 to 60 days. And I think that would be consistent

1 with the Court's order. I know Norfolk Southern doesn't want to
2 do any discovery right now, which kind of strikes me as weird,
3 because if there's ever a chance where people can have more time
4 and do discovery, that would be now. But so be it. But we
5 don't want to wait. We don't want to sit on our hands. We
6 would like to go forward with these depositions. And I'm happy
7 to talk with counsel and see if they'll agree to produce the
8 people within the next 30 to 60 days. But that's the time frame
9 we think is appropriate.

10 THE COURT: Well, my understanding of the position of
11 the defendants was that they wanted to be able to do the
12 depositions that they took in person, since CSX was able to
13 conduct depositions in person. If you're agreeable to
14 performing these remotely, then the depositions should be
15 performed remotely. And if you believe that 60 days is
16 sufficient to get these witnesses produced and lined up for a
17 video teleconference deposition, then there's no reason to delay
18 that event.

19 MR. MFARLAND: Thank you, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Counsel.

21 The Court will stand in recess.

22 (Whereupon, proceedings concluded at 3:22 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a true, complete and correct transcript of the proceedings held in the above-entitled matter.

Paul L. McManus, RMR, FCRR

Date